Toked had smashed the machines and elected him Mayor.

I would be untrue to the workingmen of my city, he continued, "If I shilly-shalled before you to-night. I expect to see the time when every workingman in this country will have every day as good a dinner as we have had here to-night. From serain injustice spring all vices and crimes. We must have social justice with equal opportunity to every man and no special privileges to a lew for their own aggrandizement. I have no desire to excite passion to-night by mising the cry of classes, yet we know as a fact that the thing called government is bought and sold as a commodity. A municipal frameline is generally an infanity. This will apply to New York as well as to other cities. No generalment has been finded government is bright to grant in nerrectaity a franchise in which the people do not share. Just think of the infamous inequality of the nickel given has a free tork by a Wall street millionaire and the nickel given by a poor washerwomm. Think of it. I know that there will succeed to the street car by a Wall street millionaire and the nickel given by a poor washerwomm. Think of it. I know that the end of his speech was neither as found and the nickel given has a construction. Without waiting to give any extended sign of approval the persons in the last god up and mode for the fact that the peache are beginning to think for themselves Luberounies. Without waiting to give any extended sign of approval the persons in the hall god up and made for the closure. The conventions, trades unlous, are not perfect, but I say to the workingmen, stick to your organizations and elevate them."

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DR. M'GLANN TALES AN HOUR,

DB. M'GLANN TALES AN HOUR.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn speke about an hour. He said: "There is a slavery prevailing to-day that is worse than chattel slavery of the ante-bellum days. I mean industrial slavery. Man should be something more than a unachine or a chattel in the workshop of the world. Capital is but stored up labour it is a good thing. All monopoles should cease or give a fair equivalent to the community."

Chairman Walker became very nervous whon he saw the time flying and Mr. Bryan's speech in the distant future. Mr. Walker tried to eatch the doctor's eya at each pause. He winked, conched and fidgetted in his chair, but Dr. Metilyan went on. The Chairman reached over and pulled the doctor by the contrals, but evidently pulled them twee instead of once. At any rate the doctor interpreted the signal "go ahead."

At the end of the hour, as some of the people began to leave the hall, Mr. Walker got up and spoke to Dr. Metilyan. The speaker brought his oration to an abrupt end.

NEXT MAN TOOR FIVE MINUTES.

The next speaker, N. O. Nelson of St. Louis, began his address by telling the people he would keep them five minutes only.

"If you continue to give framelises to private owners," he said, "you cannot have free government. The desire for Government ownership, national, state and numbered, is growing. In this country as well as in England and Germany. Units conital and falser and make a democracy of the whole people.

William Temple Enniet said that he had prepared a long speech, but that, for obvious reasons, he would not detain the people who were anxious to hear Mr. Bryan.

BRYAN'S TURN COMES. BRYAN'S TUBE COMES

were anxious to hear Mr. Bryan.

Biyan's TUEN COMES.

It was ten minutes after 11 o'clock when Mr. Bryan arose to speak. He was cordially received His opening words were a tribute to Jefferson, and as he spoke the ball became more quiet than it had been at any time during the evening. In several boxes which had appeared to be unoscepfed rose men and women who had puid no attention to the ureyous speakers, but had evidently attended the meeting merely to hear Bryan. The enthus lasm for Mr. Bryan was much less marked than on his last appearance in the same hall, however, and in the earlier part of his address the most hearty applause was in response to the sentiment that the American neords could sleep until the last half of the twelfth hour and accomplish more after it awakens than can be accomplished in a full day in any other country.

Many Presidents have lived and died, "said Mr. Bryan," but their birthdays have been forgotten. We relebrate Jefferson's memory because he was a man of ideas, and ideas that make his memory blessed. They bring us here to-night, and, my friends, there is nothing in this world but lelens. I fear sometimes we forget that it is hot men who make ideas great, but ideas that make men great. They recolutionize a community, a State, a mation or the world, and an idea once turned loose in the world can never again be chained. Jefferson was a man of ideas, and we apply them to-day to the questions that arise among us. But they will not all be applied in our day, for the work of civilization is an unevention of the bound of the principles we necessand the theories we teach, there is room enough for work for several generations yet to come. Jefferson believed in the people.

"Lappreciate the fears expressed by our

NOT SO PRIGHTENED AS ME. WALKER.

enough for work for several generations yet to come. Jefferson believed in the people,

NOT SO FRIGHTENED AS MR. WALKER.

"I appreciate the fears expressed by our tonstmaster. No one can deny the evils of the time, but, my friends, as Jefferson believed in the people so can we. Some one has said that the American people sleep this the last half of the twelfth hour, but when they do wake up they can do mere in that half he than to they can do mere in that half he thin can be done in a whole day by the people of any other nation. Jefferson believed in freedom. He believed that every citizen had a right to serve his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He believed that error was harmless when reason was left free to combat it. Jefferson believed in a free press, and yet no one had more reason to complain of its malignity. He believed in a free press, and yet no one had more reason to complain of its malignity. He believed in the same it is better that a newsparer should mablish a lie than to stop its publishing the truth. He believed in trial by jury because he recognized that all government is only as good as the frailty of human nature pormits it to be. Therefore, that nan might not be tried by biased Judges he believed that every man should go before a court of his peers and trest to them the adjudication of his case. He believed in cincation. He held that the security of a State was best and greatest when there was not a living soul who could not appreciate the benefit of free government. Suppreciate the benefit of the can be also detention and the same accept the responsibility. Whose son will be be of great benefit to the cannet.

"I son of these who would limit education. Applause and errors of "Hit em again."

"Suppress some great econome struggle like the one to siny. Whose

length from a speech of Abraham Lawole guiosings the frames of the Desiration of Independence.]

"I read this not that you must necest the Desiration of Independence, but that you when you reputate it. Loud sheers, defersion he was the mission of the productions, but that you when you reputate it. Loud sheers, defersion he was the mission of the production of the produc SEFFEREDN'S DOUTRINES.

ST. LOUIS DINNER TO BE ANTI-TRUST. The Speakers to Be Led by Mr. Bryan-Col Wetmore's War on Trusts.

Sr. Louis, April 10.-Harry Hawes, Chairthe great Democratic banquet at the Coliseum in May, gave out to-day that it was to be an antitrust dinner, pure and simple; that William would declare war against the octopus, and that noted anti-monopolists from all over the country would be invited to address the banqueters. Samuel B. Cook, Chairman of the Democratic

State Committee and also in charge of the free silver headquarters at Chicago, who came down from that city to-day to confer with Mr. Hawes and others, declared that the Issue in 1900 of the Democratic party would be free silver and anti-trust, the latter being made the main one

anti-trust, the latter being made the main one during the campaign.

Moses C. Wetmore, in a signed statement, declares that the question of trusts overshairows all others and must be made the Democratic issue in the national campaign of 1980; that trusts are a greater memore to the mation than war or pestilence, and the people must be called upon to stamp them out. He says that the masses have ever risen to the emergencies of the hour, and will doubtless do so in 1980; that the trend of the trusts is to exceentrate the wealth of the

will doubtless do so in 1980; that the trend of the trusts is to expenditude the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, make wage-workers of the many and ray the laborer but a pittance for his tol.

Col. Weimore on Monday let go his holdings in the Loggitt-Meers tobacco factory to the tobacco trust, and was to-day the reciplent of a telegram from Col. Bryan commending his course in warring aron trusts.

It is generally understood that Col. Weimore got a higher trice for his holdings than did any other stockholder of the company. In the last campaign he was an ardent supporter of Bryan for the Presidency.

BRYAN MEETING IN STRACUSE.

The Silver Faction, Led by an Undertaker

SYRACUSE, April 19 -- In spite of the protests of the local Demogratic leaders, the Bryan meeting in the Alhambra Rink to-morrow evening will be a most outspoken kind of free-silver demonstration. They would rather back down and have no Bryan meeting at all, but they have committed themselves to a demonstraion on the occasion of Bryan's visit, and are in a position where to back out is harder than

When Undertaker John McCarthy, who in cited Bryan to Syracuse, announced to John J. Cummins, Chairman of the Democratic Coun ty Committee, to-day that big banners bear-

ty Committee, to-day that big banners bearing the legends "Our Next President" and "sixteen to One Is Alliance," would be displayed in the half, there was a hurried meeting of the cohorts and instructions were given to Sergennt-at-Arms Philip Miller to allow no demonstrations of this sort. Mr. McCarthy was called before the meeting and ordered not to display his banners for any banners or motions on the walls of the rink.

The undertaker, who had been playing a strewd game, then flashed a receip; for \$50 in nayment of the rent of the half for to-morrow and go blumb to hell. You are a lot of rolitical suckers, and if the police de their duty hey won't let a damned one of you into the half."

Some of the organization men wanted to back out and let McCarthy run the show, but others expusined that this was now impossible, as the meeting had been advertised in the Mayer's organ, the Telegram. So they gave in and at the meeting to-morrow might the "18 to 1" sign, as well as others reading "No Standing Army." "Trusts will Destroy the Nation," and "Income Tay is the Fairest Tax," vill be prominently displayed. The local leaders who doubted the wisdom of countenancing the Bryan gathering at all are grinding their teeth and swearing that they will get even with McCarthy.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST BRYAN? Louisville Dispatch Says That McLean Has Joined the Croker Side.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19,-The Louisville Dispatch to-morrow will say:

"Recent developments in the contest for th Demogratic nomination for Governor in this state go to show a connection with politics of a larger scale. Some of the phases of the fight hat have presented themselves indicate that the attempt to dethrone William Jennings Bryan from the leadership of the Democratic party

may have comperation in Kentucky." The article includes a special telegram from the Cincinnati correspondent of the Dis supporting William Goebel of Covington, Ky. for the Democratic nomination for Governor. McLean wishes to nominate and each Goebel, according to the article, so that the Kentucky delegation to the next Democratic National Convention may be governed by MeLean.

National Convention may be governed by Melean.

The Dispatch points out that McLean is alled with Croker and the other eastern bemocrats who are seeking to overthrow Bryan, as well as with Alfgeld of Illinois, who is no longer friendly with Bryan. It charges that an organization has been forming since the overthrow of the Senatorial catoai in 1835, the cabai's candidate being Senator Teller. It clies the visit of Gov. Stone of Miss sour to New York and the journey made by croker to Chicage. The Bestatch says that Croker sought to induce Carter Harrison to go into the continuation against Bryan, but that Harrison declined. The paper also puts Indiana in the list of States which Croker is trying to swing into line against Bryan, and it says that Meleau is in a position to declate what the Ohio delegation to the National Convention shall do.

The establishment of the Sub-Committee on

JACK WALLACE, AGED 110.

He Has Had Six Wives and Four Dozen Tupelo, Miss., April 19.—This town is famous for two of its citizens. One is John Allen member of Congress, and the other is Jack

Wallace, a negro cotton farmer.

Wallace is the oldest man in Tupelo, if not in the State of Mississippl. He proves by dates and circumstances that generally convince that he is 110 years old. He was born soon after the Revolutionary War, and, while he was not George Washington's body servant, he can distinctly remember that when he was a boy the white folks talked a good deal about George Washington. During his 110 years on this earth he has had an interesting matrimonial experience. His own longevity and the rather short lives of his wives have caused him to marry six times. Three times he went to the altar with young girls, and his three other wives were widows. His conclusion is that widows make the best wives; in his own words, They is more savin' an' more knowin' is

widows make the best wives; in his own words, "They is more savin an' more knowin' is their main advantage."

Wallace is the finther of forty-eight children, two dozen boys and two dozen girls. The oldest is a man of 77. They alternate boy and girl all the way down. There are six pairs of twins among the children, and there is a boy and a girl in each pair. Each of the six wiyes has been the mother of one pair of twins.

Although Wallace has been chewing corn bread and side meat for more than 100 years, he has never lost a tooth. During the last ninety-five years of his life he has chewed to bacco, and he is still chewing, in spite of fourcent cotton and the Totacco Trust.

Some of Wallace's stories about his early life are what might be expected. He happened to be awake when the stars fell in 1800. While living in Missouri he saw the first steamboat that went up the Missouri liver. He once rode a racehorse that belonged to Thomas H. Banton. He once whipped old Tecumseh in a fist fight on a Christmas Day. He lived in Missouri before the Louisiana purchase was made and remembers being a Spaniah subject.

An old gift of Wallace's is his nower to see snakes when nobody else can. If you were to inquire about this in Mississippi you would be told that other negroes have been known to possess this gift. Wallace leans slightly to the mystical. His long suit is the interpretation of dreams. He offers to cure warts by mage, can make charms and can find lost animals. Strange to say, Wallace has never head a church member, but he has never he his life been accused of a crime or a misdemeaner.

Ever since the civil war Wallace has traded with one merchant in Tupelo. He has always paid his account iromptty, has never made a failure of a cryp and has this year made twelve halos of certon with the help of two small boys. He has rented land for another year and expects to plant his usual cop this spring. The old negrets to charms and hearty, stands erect, walks withense, rides his mule without trouble and bids fair to hive unt

and bids fair to live until the stars fall again

NEW YORK CENTRAL MEETING. Old Board of Directors Elected-Contracts

and Leases Approved. ALBANY, April 10.-The annual meeting of the Hudson River Entirond Company was held in this city at noon and the old Board of Direcfors was re-elected without change. Mr. George S Bowdoin of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York city voted the English proxies and \$63,000,000 of stock was voted on altogether. The annual meeting of the West Shore stockholders was held at the same time and the same Board of Directors as last year was chosen.

At the New York Central meeting contracts at the New York central meeting contracts were approved for the use and leases of the Fall Brook Railway for 200 years from May I. 1846; of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway Company for the term of its corporate existence; of the Pine Creek Railway Company for 164 years from May I. 1849, and of the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company for the term of its corporate existence. The roads leased have been running for many years in intimate connections with New York Central lines, reaching the semi-bituminous coal fields of Peinsylvania and making connections with the Beach Creek road and the Reading system. The New York Central has long had a controlling interest in two of the properties. The following are the directors of the New York Central who were re-elected to-day; Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. 1849.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. 1849.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel R. Callaway, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Havden, Samuel D. Balecck and George S. Bowdoin of New York city and William Bliss of Boston. were approved for the use and leases of the

PEMBROKE GIRLS PROTEST Think They Should Not Be Required to Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., April 19.-There is trouble it Pembroke Hall, the woman's college of

Brown University. The junior class is grumbling because its members are required to prepare briefs and write arguments on the rigorous marking as the men students of the The course in argumentation, conducted by Prof. Hammond Lamont, and required of all

Brown juniors, is one of the hardest in the university, and both the corporation and a majority of the faculty think that, so long as the course of study at the "annex" leads to Brown University degrees, the work in the required studies should be practically identical for both men and women.

Brown I niversity degrees, the work in the required studies should be practically identical for both men and women.

The women students protest that they are unliked to core with the men in arguing such questions as these, which are included in a list recently published/from which to select subjects: "Should there be a national factory law?" and "Can the phenomens of sortifualism be explained by psychia law?" The number who falled to pass the argumentation course the last two terms was unusually large, and the parents of some of the unfortunate young women are taking a hand. It is reported that members of the corroration have been appealed to in the matter. realed to in the matter.

BLACKBURN CRITICISES BRYAN. Says His Army Experience and the Belmon

Controversy Were Unfortunate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19. -Former Senate J. C. Blackburn of Versailles, who is here to-night, indulged in criticism of W. J. Bryan as the probable nominee of the Democratic party

"I tear Mr. Bryan made a mistake in going into the army," he said. "There was no chance for him to be advanced. After he was in he service until he was sent to Cuba or until the war service until he was sent to Cuba or until the war was formally ended. In the Belmont controversy I fear Mr. Bryan was un'ortunate. Many of the most potential Democrats in New York feel in sympathy with Mr. Bryan. They think the Belmont letter impertment and compelled a statement of his position from Mr. Bryan, lant it would have been better had he simply deedled the invitation to the dinner, leaving the public to inter his reasons. He could have defined his attitude at the dollar banquet in his smeech."

speech."
Mr. Blackburn thinks Kentucky will go Democratic by 30,000 next fall. He hopes McKinley will be the Republican nomines for President in 1900, as he regards him on easier man to defeat than Booseveit.

ROYS STRIKE AT CRAMP'S YARD. They Misunderstood an Order About Rivets and Decided to Quit Work.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.-A strike of boys employed at the Cramp shipbuilding yard stopped the work of about 100 men this morn The strikers are known as "rivet heat-It is their duty to carry to the riveters the rivets from furnaces in which they are heated and softened before being driven. It has been their habit to get 100 rivets at a time and after using what they wanted, perhaps littly or sixty, to drop them wherever they hapened to be standing and leave them to be lost. To-day an order was issued that all rivets not used must be returned or necounted for, and the boys thought that they were to be charged for the rivets not accounted for and so stopped work. The superintendent said it was not the intention to charge them with the rivets, but merely to impress them with the necessity of returning those not used, that the order was issued.

The boys say that if the order is withdrawn they will return to work to morrow. The men who were forced to guilt work were employed on four war vessels that are being built for the foovernment. the rivets from furnaces in which they are

Elevated Station at West 110th Street. The Manhattan Elevated Bullway Company considering the building of a new west side station on the big curve at 110th street. Ele-vators will be required, as at 110th street, and the property owners benefited offer to pay for their construction.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Launtive Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—Ade,

LITTLE HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

COURT TO REFUSE REVISION NOW ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS.

The Decision Will Probably Re Announced On May 1-May Intimate That a New Application, Based on the Illegality of the Conviction, Will Be Granted-Exposure of the Evidence Makes This Possible Now-Alarm Felt for the Safety of the Republic if Justice Is Much Longer Rafused to Drevfos-Col. Picquart's Charges Special Cable Derpatch to THE SUN. PARIS, April 10.-It is now an open secret

which will probably be delivered on May 1. will be a rejection of the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. This appalling news has spread consternation and despair

among the friends of justice in France, and has already evoked manifold forebodings of the speedy downfall of the republic as the penalty for its renewed defiance of the first principles of truth and righteousness. Such, indeed, would be the inevitable effect of persistence in the suicidal policy advocated by the anti-Dreyfus partisans.

It is universally known and admitted in the light of the evidence taken by the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, first, that Drevfus was condemned on evidence secretly communicated to his judges, and second, that this evidence in no way involved the accused man. Nobody is more cognizant of these crucial facts than the forty-five judges on the supreme beach, President Loubet, Premier Dupuy, and the other members of the Cabinet comprising the Government of France. Nevertheless, it is render an immediate decision, and the court has yielded to that pressure, the understand ing being that the application for revision will

But before civilization gives voice to its denunciation of the Executive, the Government and the highest judicial tribunal of France there is an important word to be said. It might be possible that all the high posts of power in the French Republic are held by knaves and cowards, but it is hardly possible that they will all prove fools as well. Any Minister or Judge who imagines it possible to refuse justice to the man whose illegal conlemnation has been proved and in whose behalf the conscience of the civilized world is aroused as never before, would be the victim of a delusion which no same brain could harbor. There must, therefore, be some other explanation for the incomprehensible situation created by to-day's news. Happily, that explanation is forthcoming, and it is not to the discredit of the French authorities.

The truth is the counsel who draw up Mme Drevfus's petition for revision made a serious mistake. They believed that their object would be the easiest gained by basing the application on the ground of the discovery of new facts, and cited Col. Henry's forgery and Lemercier Picquard's suicide as particulars. The procedure would be different, and, perhaps, more difficult if it were sought to quash the trial on the ground that evidence was submitted to the Judges without the knowledge of the defendant. The inquiry is legally limited to the points enumerated in the application. This is why the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation made no attempt to cross-examine or press the question when Gen. Mercler and others refused to say if secret evidence had been submitted. It was proved, moreover, that while the new facts cited had an important bearing on the Col Picquart and Esterhazy cases they had no

The court, therefore, if it follows the usual ourse of judicial tribunals in refusing to go beyond the matter directly before it, has no option but to dismiss the application. But the redeeming feature of the situation lies in the fact, which comes from an authority entitled to eredence, that the court will not ignore entirely the evidence before it of the fliegal nature of Dreyfus's condemnation. On the contrary, the decision will contain a pretty plain intimation that if an application to quash is made on that ground it will be granted. Even M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, who is opposed to revision, would never dare refuse his consent to such an application if the court makes an intimation o this nature.

There is good reason to believe that counsel for the Dreyfus family have already prepared a single witness need be called. Capt. Freydetter, one of the Judges in the Dreyfus court martial is ready and would be glad to testify oner's guilt by the evidence at the trial, and was about to neguit him at the consultation on the verdict when the secret pieces were submitted without the knowledge of the prisoner or his counsel.

Such is the latest phase of this amazing affair. It is still possible that the court, before the hour of decision, will prefer to assume responsibility for the recogning of the case on the present evidence without regard to the limited cope of the application of Mme. Dreyfus. There is a strong incentive to this course, which is increased by the natural and proper resentment of many of the Judges on account of the reasons put upon them by M. Lebret, Informaeffect that a canvass of the court made to-day of revision on the merits of the case, but whether under the present application is another question.

A report that finds credence in many quarters, that President Loubet will pardon Dreyfus soon after the court rejects the tetition, cannot be accepted. Such a solution would satisfy nobody, least of all Dreyfus himself. His chief aim is the vindication of his honor, and more release from confinement is entirely inadequate for this.

The Sor states that M. Ballot-Beaupre, President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation, has presented a report to the court stating that it was necessary to confront Roget, Picquart, and Bertulus, A majority of the Roget and Col. Piequart will confront each other on Monday. Gen. Roget and Magistrate Bertulus will confront each other afterward.

Capt. Freystetter will not be summoned. M. Ballot-Beaupre, President of the Civil Chamber of the court, will read his report on April 27; Mr. Manau, Procureur-Général, will address the court for the prosecution on April 28: M. Mornard will plead on behalf o Dreyfus on April 20, and the decision of the court will probably be given on May 1.

DENOUNCED BY PICQUART. His Testimony Regarding the Conspiracy of the Staff Office.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Pants, April 19.—Continuing his testimony, as published in the F.gare this morning. Col. Picquart declares that he never handled the bardereau in 18081 and possibly handled It only once in 1894; consequently he took no account of the character of the paper or which it was written. In the course of his investigations in 1884 had he known that it was similar to the paper employed by Esterhazy in his correspondence he would have hazy. Pictrart denounces the idea that he order to prevent further treachery as baseless Dreyfus was then attached to a regiment and not to the War Office. Picquart deposes that treachery continued after the arrest of Dreyfus, citing the Englishman's letter offering to sell an important document, a copy of which was inclosed, relating to the French war organization and threatening, if it was not purchused, to hand it over to the Italians. Pic-

losed still exist among Henry's papers.

The "canaille" document arrived at the War Office prior to Dreyfus's trial, causing suspicion to fall upon subalterns. The idea of applying it to Dreyfus only occurred in the

quart believes that the letter and copy in-

with the spy "R. C.," who represented that he was unwilling to inform, is inconsistent with the statement of "M. F." that the spy was most anxious to reveal the traitor's name. Picquart evidently believes that the spy indicated was Esterhazy, Henry and Lauth suppressing that fact. He is also convinced that he was sent on the Eastern mission for the purpose of removing him from Paris while the conspiracy was developing. Of this he is assured, because he

course of the proceedings against him. The

report of Henry and Lauth of an Interview

wrote to Gen. Gonse for permission to return to l'aris for the purpose of obtaining some linen. This letter, which was written be-tween Picquart's visits to the Sixth and Seventh corps, caused consternation, and telerained in upon him ordering him to awnit Gonse's reply, which finally came. It was couched in strained language, and ordered him not to return to Paris. Piequart relates how his mission was constantly prolonged on

specious pretexts. Gonse wrote lying letters attempting to lul-Piequart's suspicions, while opening private letters which Picquart requested Gribelin to forward to him. Gen. Pellieux in the coarse of the examination of Piequart referred to the contents of Ducasse's letter addressed to him wherein he tells Picquart, "Demidieu daily asks the Countess when he can see you." Picquart explained that Ducasse was the old Countess Comminges's secretary and that he referred to Capt. L'Allemand, a friend of Picquart, who was coming to Paris and desired to re-meet Piequart. The Countess did not know Piequart's whereabouts. Gen. Pellieux produced second letter, which had not been seen by Picquart before, signed "Speranza," stating: Your abrupt departure upset everything.

The festival season is favorable for the re-

sumption of work. Return quickly. Give the

Picquart said that having received the

word and Demidieu will act."

Speranza" telegram ia which "Demidieu" was also mentioned, and attributing it to Esterhazy, he concluded immediately that the letter came from the same source. He told tien. Pellisux so. Subsequently this letter was dropped until Picquart revived the matter at the inquiry in 1838 and opened his demand against the forgers of the "Blanche" and "Speranza" telegrams, Gen. Gonse, replyng to l'icquart's request that he explain why his private correspondence had been opened, amely urged that the first letter and the second appeared to be similar to the letters sent by spies, adding that the matter was unimportant. Plequart sought to continue the subject, but the President declared the incident

When confronted with Henry at Fabre's inestigation Picquart asked why his correspondence had been opened. Henry replied, Ask Gen. Gopse," but when Gonse was confronted he refused to answer. Picquart raised a lively altereation and Fabre refused put questions, whereupon Picquart declined o sign the proces recha

Picquart relates that he was anxious to put aton to the War Office trickery and wrote to Henry, saying: "Tell the agents that I am relieved of my functions and it is useless to address communications to me. I am disgusted with the lies and mysteries that have passed with the last haif year." Henry in his reply, dated May 5 and posted June 3, insolently charges Picquart with opening innocent correspondance, seeking to suborn officers to affirm that a classified document was in a certain individual's handwriting and disclosing the secret dessier to strangers, adding that material proofs of all three charges existed. Disquart thenceforth saw that a plot had been prepared to crush him and took defensive steps, placing the affair in the hands of M Leblois, Picquart details the reception of Esterhazy's letter and the "Blanche" and "Speranza" telegrams and his obtaining his General's permission to report these ma-neuvres to the Minister of War, to whom he sent copies of the letter and telegrams. Prior to the receipt of these the Libre Parale reproduced the charges contained in Esterhazy's letter in articles signed "Dixi."

Picquart declares that Rayary's Investigation of Esterhary's case was careless and slovenly, and clearly intended not to convict. The Esternacy court-martial followed, in which Plequart was so badgered with questions that one of the Judges, Commandant Rivals, exclaimed: "Picquart is really the accused. I demand that he be authorized to present whatever he considers necessary in self-defence. President Luxer promised that this should be done, yet it was not done. Confrontations were not permitted, except with Henry, Subse quent to the Esterhazy court-martial Piequart was arrested. He points out the irregulari-

tles and unfairness of his trial. Esterhazy's letters, which were produced by Deputy Roche, are of a most remarkable character They treat Gen, Billiot contemptuously and describe Henry as an ignorant mixture of German, Italian and English, who is em ploving State funds to pay low scoundrels to spy upon his fellow officers, and assuming epaulettes over his convict's dress, "He has been my debtor," says Esterhazy, "since 1870, never repaying any money, which explains many things." A portion of the letters the Figure, in the interests of deceney, does not Deputy Roche deposed that Esterhazy told a friend a year back that Drevfus was in-

THE TOURMALINE ROW IN MOROCCO. Major Spilsbury Acquitted of the Charge of Engaging in Unlawful Trade.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 10. - Major Spilabury, the eader of the expedition sent to Moroeco in the steamer Tourmaline at the beginning of the year by the Globe Venture Syndicate of Lon-don, was acquitted to-day of the charges against him growing out of trouble that occurred between the expedition and the Moroe

site Edward Thornton, formerly British Minister to the United States, is the Chalrman of the Globe Venture Syndicate. The expedition above referred to was sent out with the ostensible object of exploring the Sus district of southwest Morreco with the view to ascortaining its mining campabilities, but it was reported afterward that its real object was to land arms and ammunition for the natives who were friendly to the British. The Tournaline expedition, when it arrived at Erksis, became involved in a fight with the subtan of Morocco. Four Englishmen of the expedition, whe had gone ashore, were explured by the Soltan's troops, who afterward demolished all the villages in the vicinity that were known to be favorable to the British. The Tournaline exceaped, and on her return to England Major Shishury was arrested on the charge of engag-Splisbury was arrested on the charge of engag-ing in unlawful trade.

All made from the finest class of goods—ready to wear.

Business Suits,

at \$20, \$22, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$28, in fancy worsteds and cheviots -exclusive fabrics of attractive patterns—and perfectly tailored.

Neck Scarfs harmonizing color schemes-jet black-pure white - English Squares, Pulls, Four in-Hands 50c. to \$2.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Broadway,

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"Desks" can be bought at a dozen stores; "desks at export prices" at one.

HALE CO., Desks at export prices. 15 Stone Street, next Produce Exchange

FEAR MARCONI'S COMPETITION. Wireless Telegraphy's Success Alarms Old Company Shareholders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, April 19.-Telegraph shareholders are becoming alarmed at the success of the experiments with wireless telegraphy. Eastern Telegraph Company's shares were quoted at 100 to-day, while last week they were quoted at 180, but the fall is due possibly to the prob-

uble construction of the Pacific cable. An official of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in an interview to-day said: "While recognizing the enormous scientific value of Marconi's wireless system, I do not regard it in the light of a rival that is likely to encroach upon our preserves. I fail altogether to understand how Marconi can counteract the great curvature of the earth that is to be met across the Atlantic. There is a great difference between crossing the Channel, thirty or forty miles, and crossing the ocean, 4,000 miles,"

IN MEMORY OF LORD BEACONSFIELD. Primrose Day Observed with the Usual Ceremonies in London.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. LONDON, April 19.-Primrose Day, bringing with it the eighteenth anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, was observed in the usual manner. Lord Beaconsfield's statue in Parliament Square was enshrined with primroses and laurels, which climbed the plinth in a solid mass of yellow, and rested upon the head a bright coronet. Thousands f persons made pilgrimages to the statue today in honor of the memory of the great empire maker. A wreath of primroses from the Queen was placed upon the grave of Lord

GERMAN-AMERICAN HARMONY. Berlin Papers Pleased by the Meetings of German-Americans Here to Promote It.

Beaconsfield at Hughenden.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN. Beatin, April 19.-The papers here give rominence to the reports of meetings of Geran-Americans in Chicago and other places n the United States for the purpose of promoting harmony between Germany and America. They praise their countrymen for not allowing the yellow press and British intrigues to endanger the cordiality between Washington and Berlin. The most friendly expressions for the United

States have replaced the depunciations which filled the German newspapers during the Span-

LIQUID AIR AS AN EXPLOSIVE. erman War Office Gets a Report of the

Successful Austrian Experiment. Beelis, April 19.-The Engineering Committee of the War Office has received a report in the recent experiments of the Austrian War Office in the use of liquid air as an explosive. It is stated that they foreshadow a omplete revolution in the application of ex-

The experiments made in Austria were conducted in a quarry by a technical committee from the War Off e, and the results were said to be wonderful.

RUSSIAN STUDENT RIOTS.

Froops Are Called Out and Make 400 Arrests at Kien. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN students has occurred at Kieff, where the students of the university became so violently disorderly that the troops were called out, and 400 arrests were made. The inhabitants of the city

EDMOND ROSTAND INSANE? Author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" Reported Confined in an Asylum.

are exasperated against the students.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 19.-The Morning Leader prints a Paris rumor to the effect that Edmond Rostand, the author, is insane and confined in an asylum. It is known that he has long been afflicted with insomnia and some say that he is incurably unsound mentally.

Theatrical Manager Williamson Sued for Divorce.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 19.-The wife of J. C. William son, the theatre owner and manager, has brought suit in Melbourne for an absolute divorce from her husband on the ground of misconduct with Mary Wier, an actress and dancer, The Williamsons were married in San Francisco in 1873, since which time Williamson has accumulated an immense fortune. Williamson and Musgrove are managing the production of The Belle of New York" in London.

> Bishop Donahue Sees the Pope. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HOME, April 19.-The Pope received Bishop onahue of Wheeling, W. Vn., to-day and in the course of the interview spoke enthusiastically of the manifestations upon the oceasien of the celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of his Holiness last Sunday.

Combine of Welsh Tin Plate Manufacturers. Special Cable Despatch to Tux Sun,

LONDON, April 13.-A meeting of Welsh tin plate manufacturers held at Swansca yesterday decided to form an association for mutual protection and to control the rates of wages. Two hundred and fifty out of 300 mills were represented.

Special Cable Besnatch to THE SEN. London, April 19.-The bill to repeal the Irish Crimes act was defeated for second reading in the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 220 to 114.

Bill to Repeal Irish Crimes Act Defeated.

Cardinal Vaughan Starts for Rome. Aperial Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Loydon, April 10.-Cardinal Vaughan left London to-day on his way to Rome.

Wills Requests Her Brother to Quit the Liquor Trade. The will of Elizabeth H. Slas, wife of Arthur Sias, leaves her estate of \$75,000 to her two brothers, two sisters and husband. Concernng the provision of about a fifth of her estate

for her brother, Herman Heilman, she says: "It is my urgent request and desire that my brother Berman shall forever abandon the liquor business, either personally or by another, and I dreed my executors to withhold from him any income of my estate unless he does comply with this request, and the moone which would be paid to him under my will shall be raid to the other parties receiving such income, if he, my said brother, engages at any time in said business."

A \$15,000,000 Concern Incorporated. TRENTON, N. J., April 10.-The American Railways C mpany was incorporated here today with a capital stock of \$25,000,000. The papers filed a ve no clue respecting the business of the concern, other than toat it is to operate railway lines in other states. The incorporators named are Frank R. Hansell George H. B. Martin and William S. Eidell, all of Camdon, N. J.

## PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY, APRIL 20, AT 3 P. M ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY

THE INFORMAL Recitais now being hald daily in our Hall give an opportunity to every one to investigate the merits f the Pianola, the Eolian Company's new plano player which has created so much omment among musicians.

Its marvellous performances are due to the perfect control of expression, tempo, and tone coloring which the player may exercise enabling him to produce results which both surprise the skeptic and are a source deasure to the most critical.

It supplies technic. Pieces which it would ake twenty years to master may be played at sight and played artistically

It will give the most marvellous reproduc tions of solo playing, but it does not stop here. It will execute things which no per former could dream of attempting. It brings within the reach of every member of the family the plane literature of the world. The Pianola plays any plano.

At the Recital to-day a request program may be chosen from the following selection or others not contained herein. The instruments used will be the Pianola Eolian Grand, Æolian Orchestrelle, and the

Æolian Pipe Organ. PROGRAM.

CHOPIN
Folonaise Op. 11
MACDOWELL
HEARNTAN
MENDELSSOHN
Finral's Cave Overture
MENDELSSOHN
BRAHMS
Brinning Song
BRAHMS
Brinning Song
BEETHOVEN
BUILDANG
NATURE
PADEREWSKI
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## Prophetic of Linen-Mesh

In the year 125 A. D. Apulieus wrote: "Wool, the excretion of a sluggish body, taken from sheep, was deemed a profane attire even in the times of Orpheus and Pythagoras; but flax, that cleanest production of the field, is used for the inner clothing of

> While linen underwear is not new, Deimel Linen-Mesh Undergarments are - new. comfortable, and common

A booklet and sample of the fabric for the asking. Garments for sale at

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Season fas opened and I have all the Latest and

Best Models of Kodaks, Bull's Eves, Fre-mos, etc. Developing, Printing and Enlarg-ing. Free use of Dark Room to customers.

Paul A. Meyrowitz THE PIETH AVENUE OPTICIAN.

287 Fifth Avenue, the both se Former Banker Mashero Bankrupt. New ORLEANS, La., April 10.-Henry Mash-

ero, former President of the Traders Bank of the Mutual National Bank of this city, beth is funct, has gone into bankruptey. Liabilities, \$101.864; assets, \$11.954.

Missouri Ready to sail Again. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 10 - The transport Missouri left the shippard to-day thououghly overhauled and is now being loaded. She will sail some time to-more a for the West

Why Wait?

of telephone subscribers who have had the service installed at their offices and houses since the introduction of message rates put the service within the reach of all has wondered how he or she had managed to do so long without it. Why wait lor ger to wonder later

in your turn? Permanent service at your house or office from \$90 a year. All stations have standard equipment; the rate varies only with the use of the service.

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